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Newton,

Treatise for men
only on marriage and
health

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

REWARD OFFERED.

We have received numerous letters within the past few months inquiring if we have any branch offices, our correspondents stating that other institutions had written them claiming they were authorized to act as agents of the Bellevue Medical Institute.

We hereby pronounce any such claim false and fraudulent, and a deception upon the public.

The Bellevue Medical Institute has no branches or representatives in any part of the world, and we will prosecute to the full extent of the law, any institution or person infringing on our rights.

A suitable reward will be given for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons illegally using our name and thereby defrauding the public.

THE BELLEVUE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

112 MONROE ST. (near Dearborn),

CHICAGO, ILL.

BEWARE! MEN INVESTIGATE BELLEVUE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

A TREATISE

For Men Only

ON

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH

(Revised Edition)

VITAL FACTS

Concerning Diseases of Mind and Body.

[Buna Newton]



PUBLISHED BY
THE BELLEVUE MEDICAL INSTITUTE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Annex

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INTRODUCTION.

That we have been the direct means of restoring thousands of afflicted persons to original and complete health, and have rescued thousands of other physically lost lives, may be the more readily appreciated, when a few important facts are emphasized by us who write, and duly realized by you who read.

The last edition of this treatise, which numbered 1,000,000 copies, was exhausted within a period of eight weeks. This demonstrates an insistent demand and shows that the majority of mankind is daily becoming more inquisitive upon the vital subject of its own physical soundness. Those perhaps who hitherto have only been concerned in the quality of the "blood" shown in the breeding of their dogs, their horses, and their stock, and who exercise eternal vigilance in the matter of the care of their animals, are at last awakening to the fact, that it is about time to institute a searching inquiry into the quality of their own purity, and bestow some small attention upon their own very much neglected physical qualifications.

The thousands of letters which have reached our office from all parts of the country, testify to the extent of this awakening. These letters,

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One and all, abound in expressions of commendation and of gratitude for the knowledge gained and the practical benefit derived from a study of this treatise. Such expressions of thankfulness and testification of good-will we accept as recompence for the labor and expense incurred.

This correspondence also discloses the gratifying fact, that not alone those contemplating marriage, but married men, have acquired information and accepted advice, declared by them to be invaluable, whilst a large number of the great army of martyrs to an increasing vice—ignorant of the unpardonable sin they were committing against nature's laws—brought face to face with the enormity of the transgression, have written pages of earnest congratulation, in that they have at last had placed within their reach a key to their moral and physical salvation.

There is, as most of us are aware, a class of well-meaning, narrow-minded, but weak-kneed people, who, through a distorted sense of propriety, have not the courage to adopt heroic remedies, whilst admitting the existence of grievous disease. It is the members of this class who strenuously object to the circulation of warning literature on the subject of *secret vices*. If these worthy, but misguided individuals, could have access to our confidential correspondence, they would be pitifully touched and

converted, over the confessions of the thousands who have pleaded guilty to the indulgence in *unnatural practices*—in ignorance of the gravity of their offence—until enlightened by a perusal of our pamphlet on Marriage and Health. Could these confessions be made public, all opposition to the publishing and distribution of such literature as is now in your hands, would be forever silenced. /

It would be interesting to know what newspapers and periodicals are for, if not for placing within the reach of the multitude new facts, and to what higher uses can the printer's art be dedicated, than in directing the physically unfit to the place or persons who can effect his cure. One thing however is certain, and that is, that it is the manifest duty of those who have consecrated time, intelligence and labor to the conscientious investigation of certain diseases, to publish, by every available means, their especial qualifications, so that the sorely tried and afflicted may know how, when and where, to seek permanent relief from their disabilities.

The facts embodied in this booklet deal with a subject of the highest importance to the human race. The mysterious functions which control the reproduction of ourselves should be regarded as constituting a subject of such almighty importance that their study should be approached with the most reverent desire

for the truth, and in the withdrawal of the curtain which has for so long enveloped the matter in a senseless shroud of mystification and perplexity, our desire should be to dismiss all cheap curiosity and investigate the subject from the standpoint of our own physical advancement.

Let us then reach a complete and confidential understanding. To us attaches the duty to place before you, with due regard for your sensibilities—in as delicate a manner as permissible—the facts of such imperative importance to yourself that the necessity for their recital dare not be disputed. These facts, it will be our endeavor to couch in such language as to be as easy of comprehension by the uneducated, as by the scholar. To you belongs the right to accept or reject their consideration. As for your *duty* it is obvious. We may lead a horse to the water, but we cannot compel it to drink.

As our previous publications have met with the most considerate reception at the hands of the public—for which the opportunity is now presented to extend our appreciative thanks—we have little doubt but that as warm a welcome awaits this small messenger of comfort as was experienced by its predecessors, our chief aim, in this as in the others, being to submit to a public, forever thirsting for information, the advantages to be derived from a study of our presentment of a subject, our insight into which has only been achieved after a long and unparalleled experience in the treatment of the diseases of men.

PART I.

**CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
HUMAN PLANT AND CERTAIN VITAL
FACTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.**

Have you ever studied Physiology, that is in its relation to the functions of living human beings? If you have not, bear with us for a moment, while your attention is directed to that period of your own existence—a counterpart of the same period in every other man's existence—when some of the most remarkable physiological processes are at work in the human physical system. The period referred to is that time of life embraced between the age of fifteen and twenty-four, and the more one reflects upon the remarkable changes that are occurring in the human development during those nine crucial years, the more one realizes the vast importance that attaches to the measure of mental and physical attention, which should be bestowed upon the maturing male and female about that time. It is during this period that all the latent possibilities for good or evil, and all the dormant energies of the child, hitherto vaguely existing in the abstract, become crystallized, and assume concrete shape in the fixed temperament of the adult. Half of the ills that flesh is heir to, whose shadowy outlines have at most given cause but for vague suspicions, now assume definite shape, awaiting the inevitable development into set disease with the efflux of time. Who is there of us, who, in looking back upon this era of our existence, but realizes that it was during these years that our future destinies were largely shaped. The flotsam and jetsam of the ocean is driven this way or that, according to the circumstance of the

tides which surround them; the tree bends north or south, in obedience to the prevailing winds that bow its head. So the child yields to the tide of circumstance and to the ordinary gales of chance.

The soil in which the human tree of life is planted, the atmosphere upon which it feeds, the climatic changes which surround it, the opposition which encompasses it, the species of human plants with which it comes in contact, and which impart to it, in a greater or less degree, their ever varying characteristics, the degree of attention and culture bestowed upon it—all emphatically affect the quality of the constituent and vital parts from which it was originally created. It is to these surrounding circumstances in their action and reaction on the developing human plant, that attention must be devoted in guiding its growth to maturity. If the training in the yet earlier stages has not, however, been all that might be desired, if this evil that needed redressing has been overlooked, if that tendency to infirmity has been unnoticed, much can still be done to arrest further baneful propensities; evil impressions can be counteracted and the soil in which the weeds of neglect have been tolerated can be cleared of the diseased occupants, and, with care and attention, become susceptible to the fostering treatment of the trained expert.

Moral training during the period of sexual development. During the years which precede the arrival of complete manhood or womanhood every moral attribute of humanity—subject to the ascendancy of the changing physical conditions which now largely control the body—assumes a definite form. The inherent desires of the sexes, male and female, are gradually developed, and announce themselves in a

more or less pronounced manner, in accordance with the intenseness of the actual passions implanted in the individual. The young man glories in his strength, and the maiden blushes at signs of budding womanhood. Sexual impulse creates sexual desire, which in turn produces the craving for gratification, which finds expression in self-abuse or sexual intercourse. Various outside causes are in a measure responsible for this. The free companionship of the young of both sexes naturally tends to increase these feelings, but it is probably to the full flavored literature of the present day, that the abnormal and early development of the sexual instincts is largely due.

The ordinary books of fiction, as published now-a-days, are often mere dictionaries of reckless expression and lax morality. Even the press, with its calendar of crime, and daily recitals of social scandals, encourages impure thoughts and excites the passions. The most popular works of the cleverest authors are for the most part—when shorn of their grace and diction—but well written records of graceless immoralities, so successfully veiled as to condone sexual frailties, and in the absence of grossness, stimulate a desire for beautiful vice. It is upon such a dangerous class of literary pabulum as this that our boys and girls are wont to satisfy their morbid curiosity. Are we wise in our generation if we ignore such a state of things? No! for in boldly confronting an evil which menaces, we have half gained the battle. It is a widely accepted axiom among men of the world, that ignorance is more ready to surrender to temptation than knowledge. The experienced bird seldom falls into the snare of the fowler. Are we then really as wise as we would have each other believe, if we persist-

ently close our eyes to this state of things? Is it not, on the contrary, the more manful, more human course, to look the matter straight in the face, and by the use of the counteracting weapons of common sense, and special education, reduce the influences of temptation? Would it not be well—realizing the nature of these existing conditions which confront the purity of the young, and jeopardize the chances for a robust manhood—to advocate proper physiological education in our schools? Surely by a closer personal supervision, and by fearless, but judicious discipline over mind and body, the boy or girl could be the better prepared for the inevitable conflict between morality and vice, which, with faculties especially trained for the participating in such a struggle, would bring them uncontaminated out of the most debasing battle of their lives. No half measures should be tolerated in dealing with such things. The child should as emphatically be warned of the awful consequences of Masturbation, as you would warn it from tampering with a rattlesnake.

The solitary vice of Self Pollution or Onanism, not only marches unchecked through the land, but carries desolation into thousands of homes. This is no mere bold assertion, but the consensus of medical authority, based upon the personal observation of the ordinary practitioner and the specialist. From individual sources, the testimony of teachers and parents, and from the admission of the unfortunate victims themselves, we personally know this to be the unmixed truth. Nor is this debasing practice exclusively confined to childhood or youth, for it is perfectly correct to assert, that the majority of the middle-aged men of the land are to-day suffering, not alone from the effects of

self-abuse practiced in the days of boyhood, but from the effects of masturbation practiced at the present time. The disastrous results of this scourge of self pollution are attested by tens of thousands, as the letters on file in the correspondence branch of the Bellevue Medical Institute bear mute but living witness. The young man, in his ignorance of the terrible consequences of the vice, does not stop to think of the misery of mind and exhaustion of body he is entailing upon himself. Little does he know of the vampire his lust has aroused, and which if he continues the habit, will drain him of his physical vitality and soften his brain.

The earliest record we have of this unpardonable vice is in the historic case of Onan, the son of Judah, who, we are told in the 38th Chapter of the first book of the Pentateuch—Genesis—9th verse, "split his seed upon the ground," and was slain by the Lord in swift retribution of the revolting act. The practice of this solitary sin is usually contracted during childhood or in early youth, and thousands are ruined irretrievably before they attain the age even of boyhood. The habits thus developed fasten upon the unfortunate and ignorant victim, and, once acquired, cling to the sinner for life, dragging him to moral and physical debasement, and if not to a premature death, to the still worse torture of sexual impotence, caused by this form of solitary prostitution, which lands him a frightful example of self inflicted pollution. Constricted limits preclude the possibility of more elaborate remarks upon the complex and prostrating results which follow upon the acquired and fixed habit of self-abuse. The consequences of an excessive use of alcoholic liquors are not more awfully appalling. Though the pursuit of his horrible practice may

escape detection for a time, nature is not slow to avenge herself, and, as a bolt out of a clear sky, comes unannounced, when least expected, an army of a resultant effects, sufficient to quail with their terrors the most abandoned victim. In plain words, the injury inflicted is the inevitable bill of damages imposed upon the nervous system, the outcome of an excessive tax upon the constitution. Of all the component parts of our human economy the seminal fluid is one of the most potent, an unnatural waste of which will be followed by disastrous consequences. Some are afflicted with epilepsy, some become dyspeptic, others endure chronic headache, or are tortured with constipation or palpitation of the heart. Sleep is succeeded only by exhaustion, and the weary one awakes utterly unrefreshed, and with a taste in the mouth such as ensues upon a long carousal. Masturbation seldom kills "on sight," but as a cat with a mouse, as a martyr upon the rack, the torture and the misery is a prolonged experience. The victims however are easily detected. Melancholy and absent minded, with defective memory, with ghastly or sallow skin, and blue black circles under the lustreless eyes, they sit apart from their fellows—moral lepers. If confirmed in the habit, the patient is likely to lose flesh; the circulation of the blood is impaired, and the extremities suffer from cold; confusion of ideas, rushes of blood to the head and dizziness follow, and neuralgia sometimes racks the nerves. Pains in the chest are followed by a prophetic cough, intense languor supervenes, the breath comes short, and the feeling of intense lassitude, night sweats and hectic cheeks herald the first symptoms of consumption. In time, and in most natural sequence, the sexual organs themselves con-

tract and shrink, the testicles become soft and one of them—the left usually—hangs lower than the other. Whilst these symptoms here noted are those usually attendant upon the practice of masturbation, it of course does not follow that all of these are to be discovered in the same individual. They are listed here as being among the ordinary manifestations in different subjects. Indeed, as before stated, in some persons the results of self pollution may be tardy in revealing themselves. But let there be no false hopes entertained on this account, the day of reckoning comes as a thief in the night, when not only does physical prostration suddenly present itself, but mental collapse follows, succeeded often as not by passive or active insanity.

Those who have attained middle age, and who have practiced Onanism, are liable to suffer from complete nervous prostration, which induces melancholy and its train of kindred evils. The intellectual powers are weakened, debility begets despair, misanthropy follows, business is not only neglected but shunned, and all ambition ceases. False excitement succeeds despondency, and loss of temper upon the slightest provocation. In a word, every attribute characteristic of man in all his nobleness of perfect manhood, becomes a thing of the past. Physical and mental impotency reign, where formerly manly and nobility of purpose flourished. The most palpable and visible effects of systematic self-abuse are of course shown in the organs of generation. Commencing with pains in the back and across the kidneys. and a constant desire to urinate, seminal weakness in a variety of forms, sooner or later, advertises its presence. *Impotence, Atrophy, or Wasting of the Testicles, Varicocele and Hydro-*

cele, Prostatitis, Gleet and Stricture, are among the most common forms of local disease, consequent upon the habit, and all the vital organs in turn suffer from gratification of this solitary sin. When this stage of the disease is reached, the habit has obtained such absolute mastery over its victims as to make it almost an impossibility to put a stop to the practice. All power of self control is lost, and abject slavery to the most degrading of vices reign supreme, and as all the most vital functions are most intimately in sympathy with the much abused organs, the shattering of the human temple is as signal as complete. Masturbation is as much and more of a disease than are the chloral, morphine, alcohol and opium habits, which to-day fill the asylum and cemeteries of the land, and which, publicly admitted as great scourges, have demanded recognition at the hands of the commonwealth, in the partial maintenance by the Government of Institutions especially erected for the cure of those addicted to such pernicious practices. Is State interference no less needed in the ameliorating of the condition of the victim of Onanism? The dangers of Alcohol are proclaimed from pulpit and platform, and the civilized world applauds and supports. Literature on the debasing influences of intoxication is freely and openly disseminated and discussed in the family circle, but would potent words of warning on the greater evil of Masturbation be as equally permitted? The world, however, is daily becoming more and more liberal and tolerant, and the day—we venture to predict—is not remote when the sufferers from this prevailing national sin, now ostracised from the pale of public sympathy, will be recognized as irresponsible wards of humanity, and participate in the benefits of a prac-

tical public attention. The victim of self pollution, as a rule, shrinks—through quite explainable motives—from consulting a medical man. The crime of which he knows himself to be guilty naturally appears to him, when inwardly reviewed, to be a monstrous one, and he hesitates to confide the hideous secret to the one, who, alone and only of all others, is in a position to extend to him relief. The ministrations of a sympathetic physician are rarely sought until all hope of a vague and miraculous interference from some unknown source, has failed to intervene, and then when he does seek the aid he should have sought in the first instance he is terribly handicapped with the ravages of time. The very nature of the habit encourages secrecy, and leads him to the belief that he is the one leper in the multitude, and as such shuns the confession, which in his rational and moments of manly resolution, he feign would make. And so the awful process of self destruction continues; a sense of his degradation encourages despair, mad indulgence in the most shocking excesses hastens a condition of complete physical impotence, until, realizing that he is wholly incompetent to participate in those mysterious enjoyments which are wisely recognised as the lawful privileges of legitimate sexual association—with depraved recklessness—he renounces the last vestige of his self respect or claims to manhood, and launches himself on a sea of loathsome lust, to which the ungoverned passions of the brute creation even rank in favorable contrast.

To the afflicted ones we say "Look up! Despair not! There are able hands outstretched and ready to help you. Won't you confide in us?"

Method of Treatment followed by the Bellevue Institute. Self-abuse should be treat

ed as a disease, requiring special measures and medical aid directed toward the removal of the irritation and congestion of the genital organs resulting from the habit in question. Formidable diseases present problems of such vast import to the scientific world, that the method of their treatment necessarily engages the attention of the scientist in as forcible a manner as does the system of treatment pursued interest the patient. Such being the case, it is reasonable to suppose that any person suffering from any special class of disease, should, sooner than consult the ordinary practitioner—whose experience in the diseases entailed by secret vices is naturally limited—appeal to his sympathy and urge him to direct him to some competent physician who has made a special study of the particular disease from the ravages of which he is a sufferer. To such a one seeking his assistance the true professional man will at once extend sympathy and kindness, and by his manner overcome the diffidence which may possess the patient to discuss his case, and so win his confidence, the more so when it is impressed upon him that few cases are so complicated but they will yield to persevering and expert medical treatment.

As there is a marvelous sympathy existing between the nervous system, the reproductive organs, the spinal marrow and the brain, the whole, but simple, story of man's functional nature should be clearly explained to him, the character of the injury resulting from his indiscretions graphically placed before him, and the consequences resulting from the abuse of nature's functions, forcibly pointed out. There should be no mincing matters, the truth, no matter how unpalatable, must be stated. An absolute confidence must be established, and an

implicit belief implanted in the mind of the victim that the treatment to which he may be subjected will inevitably bring him the relief sought, and remove the irritation and excitement caused by the disease. All fear should be allayed, and doubts combated, and a powerful appeal must be made to him to arouse the necessary spirit of manly determination so necessary to successfully subdue the desire to further indulge in the depraving practice, until such time as the proper application of the treatment will have commenced to take effect. The ordeal will be a great one and a convincing test of the will power of the subject, who, by every means devisable, must be encouraged in his efforts; and though he may have lapses, and not succeed as he might deem he should at first, with hope implanted in his breast, and words of timely encouragement ringing in his ears, with the knowledge that he is no longer shunned, and that he has powerful friends to aid him, and interested in his success, the day of triumph will surely come. Solemn words of warning, kindly admonition, and persistent treatment, will ere long remove the cause; this accomplished, all vestiges of the disaster will speedily disappear.

The well known and inherent dislike of the ordinary family physician to deal with such cases is sufficient and good reason for justifying the patient in seeking some competent specialist. A condition such as that already described, if neglected, sooner or later becomes incurable. To save time and money the services of an expert who has devoted years of labor and observation to the study and treatment of such diseases, and is in a position to pronounce upon individual cases in a more successful and intelligent manner than the family doctors

of limited experience in such matters, should be sought *early*, when the case, no matter how severe or of how long standing, may safely be intrusted to his professional care. That the habit can be cured, and its train of disastrous consequences on the mind and body checked, and nullified, is evidenced by the thousands of well known cases that have successfully been treated by us, and every man should clearly understand, no matter if his condition may appear to him as hopeless, that there is little doubt but that he can be thoroughly cured if he rests his case in the hands of a competent physician.

The letter introduced below describes but one of the thousands of aggravated cases which appear on the records of the Bellevue Medical Institute and which was subjected to special treatment, with what degree of success subsequent correspondence demonstrates:

CASE 15,101, BOOK 30.

M—g., Penn.

DEAR SIR:

I am about to make a confession that I deeply regret, and am ashamed to add myself to the number of persons so degraded. I have been a great sufferer for a long time, but did not know the cause of my illness until I read your small book, and I am now satisfied that it results from the shameful practice of self-abuse, which I have been indulging in for several years. I started it when I was a boy, attending school, when I had no better sense than to do what I saw other boys doing, and being encouraged by them, has brought me where I am to day. I stopped the practice about six months ago, but fear I continued it too long, as my health has been constantly failing, and believe that I am now past all possibility of recovery. I will describe my feelings as near as I can, and wish you would tell me if my case is beyond hope. My nervous system seems entirely prostrated, as I feel weak all over. Upon arising in the morning I feel very tired and my legs ache, and have a bad taste in my mouth; I sleep poorly and suffer constantly with headache, and believe I am going crazy; my tongue is badly coated, bowels irregular and my food does not seem to digest; appetite is very poor and am unable to eat meats without causing great distress in the stomach; I cannot hold my urine longer than an hour; my eyes are

sunken and upon the slightest exertion my heart palpitates violently and my breath becomes very short. I am 22 years of age and my weight two years ago was 187 lbs. but now weigh 123 lbs. I also have seminal emissions at night and during the day, and feel that this drain is rapidly killing me. Now, doctor, I have been under the treatment of several physicians for heart disease and consumption, but I believe they do not properly understand my case, being thoroughly convinced myself that my symptoms have resulted from the practice of self-abuse, and wish you would give me your candid opinion and state if there is any hope for me. I have sent by express a bottle of my urine for analysis. I shall await your reply to the present with great anxiety, and trust you will not delay answering.

Bellevue Medical Institute,

Chicago, Ill.

Yours obediently, etc.

This case was submitted to the joint consideration of all the members of the medical faculty of Bellevue Medical Institute. Due consultation and a searching chemical and microscopical analysis of the urine, clearly demonstrated the existence of spermatorrhœa and a complete collapse of the nervous system, the disease and collapse both directly traceable to the revolting practice of masturbation. The most extraordinary feature connected with the case, however, yet remains to be noted, viz: That whilst every one of the numerous symptoms which this unfortunate subject displayed demonstrated beyond cavil that every organ was in an active state of disease, the physicians, who, up to the time of our examination, had had the case in hand, actually asserted that the whole trouble was heart disease and consumption in a very aggravated form, and with mistaken prejudice, begotten either by ignorance or indifference, had given up the case as hopeless. But this is no exceptional instance. There are hundreds, nay thousands, of similar cases within the limits of our own experience, where ordinary practitioners in their easy eagerness to treat the *symptoms of the disease*, have neglected or overlooked the *disease itself*. And here is a point that

cannot too strongly be emphasized, viz: That unless the *disease itself* be definitely located, and its legitimate treatment pursued, a cure is an impossibility. The reckless use of such dangerous drugs as morphine, camphor, digitalis, chloral, bromide of potassium, etc., may temporarily remove some of the most distressing symptoms, but the patient will soon learn the deception which has been practiced upon him by an ignorant and unprincipled physician and *look elsewhere* for the relief he so greatly needs.

In our answer to the young man whose letter we have reproduced we advised him that he was suffering from Spermatorrhœa and Nervous Prostration, and further assured him that if he would but follow our instructions, we would guarantee his complete restoration to health. Our method of treatment was accepted, and faithfully followed, and within six weeks we were the recipients of the following letter from the gentleman himself.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Supt. Bellevue Medical Institute.

DEAR SIR:

I wrote to you about two weeks ago that I had steadily improved in health during the month that I had been under your treatment, but during the past two weeks I have made wonderful progress. In fact, scarcely a single symptom of my disease remains and I feel almost as strong as I ever did. I have gained twelve pounds in weight, and can eat three hearty meals a day without distressing my stomach; the palpitation of heart has not troubled me for several weeks, and I can do a hard days' work without becoming fatigued, and can sleep as soundly as a child. It was when the seminal emissions stopped that I noticed the greatest improvement, and as I have not had an emission for three weeks it shows distinctly that these disgusting and unnatural losses were the cause of all my physical suffering, and had not a kind Providence directed me to you I am confident that I would not be alive to-day. I have followed your advice, and am now taking only one-half the dose of the medicines you sent me, and do not think I will need any more medicine after the present supply is finished, but will leave that for you to decide.

Doctor, I cannot thank you enough for your kindness to a poor boy by reducing your fees to such a moderate sum, and as I can now earn fair wages I will soon be able to show my gratitude in a more substantial way. I cannot force the tears back when I read your letters, (which always give me so much courage and hope,) containing as they do such good advice and showing that you have taken such personal interest in my case.

The pills I take at night for my bowels are nearly all gone, and I wish you would send me another box by mail. Please also let me know if you think I will need to take any more medicine after my present supply is finished.

I remain your grateful patient.

A comparison is suggested between this letter and the one first quoted.

A few days after the receipt of the above, a communication was addressed to us from one of the physicians who had been treating this patient in which he candidly and freely admitted his mistaken diagnosis and congratulating us upon the success of our treatment of his former patient.

"I freely acknowledge," wrote he, "that I was astray in my conclusions, and in following these out erred in my treatment, and let me make this admission more absolutely complete, when I inform you that I have since made a physical examination of your patient and find him entirely restored to health."

The physician who thus honestly admitted his mistake was an educated professional man; a family doctor, conscientious, and, as far as his knowledge permitted, a capable man, but lacking the experience which justified successful treatment of genito-urinary complaints. And this lack of special knowledge, it should be borne in mind, is a common failing among ordinary medical men. Special knowledge upon any subject can only be obtained by practical experimenting, and by diligent research, and in the case of the professors of medicine is this especially so, for it is only after long years of studious labor, the mastery of leading medical works, and the practical

application of physiology and pathology, that the seeker after truth can dare to say that he has laid bare some of the hitherto hidden mysteries of life. Unfortunately, it is this common incapability on the part of the family doctor which drives the disappointed patient—the victim of Masturbation—to seek relief from his suffering in the ministrations of some ignorant “quack.” Such an alternative is a calamity indeed. The quack for the most part is entirely lacking in professional education. His stock in trade is usually a few bottles of patent medicine and some form of local appliance. Avoid him as you would a pest house. Much to be regretted however is the fact that his false statements and bold opinions allure the unwary, and his specious reasoning, and drastic treatment, leave a moral and physical impression upon his patient, that years of untiring and conscientious application upon the part of the skilful specialist fail to counteract.

However unreasonable it may appear, it is none the less true that, notwithstanding the fact that Masturbation and its resultant effects, and destructive train of disaster, have been known since the earliest days of the world’s history, the successful treatment of it and its malignant consequences are at the present time known only to a few scientists, and to those only who have made it a study, and that of kindred venereal diseases, their special undertaking. Those men, who, with expanded ideas of humanitarian doctrines, thus devote their life’s service to the treatment of diseases which can hardly be ranked a pleasant practice in medicine, surely deserve to be regarded with reverence, in that they refuse to neglect their fellows, who, through their own acts of wilful commission, have brought physical misfortune upon themselves. Those doctors, on the

other hand, who turn away with assumed loathing from these terribly afflicted ones, are unworthy disciples of a noble calling and deserve to forfeit all measure of the world's respect.

In our references to Onanism the space at our command has permitted the barest mention only of the more pronounced features which mark its existence, and a few of the most prevalent symptoms and consequences which follow upon its practice, but which consequences, in ever varied and equally deplorable form, continually come within our daily observation. To enumerate these would fill a volume. The awful effects of self-pollution are as multitudinous as are its victims, but the growth of insanity, the enlargement of asylums, and the increase of fruitless marriages—the result of the union of the impotent and the barren—proclaim louder than any mere words the awful significance of its presence. That the Almighty has signally declared his extreme condemnation of this grievous offense is apparent in the dire consequences, which he imposes with retributive justice upon the shattered victim. As we have already written, however, none need despair; and this thought sustains us in the belief, that the object sought in the compilation of this small pamphlet will have been more than attained, if, by its perusal, peradventure even one unfortunate will have been led to seek the open highway to moral cleanliness and a restored manhood.

PART II.

SPERMATORRHEA, OR SEXUAL DEBILITY.

Science does not linger, and it is to the revelations of the microscope that scientists are un-

der heavy bonds. Especially is this the case in the analysis of the component parts of our physical conformation, and particularly in the detection of spermatorrhœa, which consists of an unnatural flow of the seminal fluid without being brought about by completed sexual intercourse. The seminal fluid is secreted in the seminal vesicles, and, under ordinary circumstances, the act of coition is necessary for its expulsion; for in a normal state the ducts which control its flow are kept closed; these, either through natural disease, or artificial and unnatural excitement, become partially paralyzed, lose the power of contraction, and permit the escape of the semen, which finds its way to the bladder, or oozes out through the urethral canal of the penis. Spermatorrhœa almost invariably follows upon self-abuse or immoderate sexual intercourse. Excessive sexual indulgence, either by the married or the single, will produce it, but the one who practices Onanism can hardly hope to escape the indescribable ravages which succeed spermatorrhœa. Inflammatory diseases, such as gonorrhœa, etc., are common causes, also the ignorant application of injections supplied by quacks, or the crude treatment of unskilled physicians.

The local symptoms of spermatorrhœa consist as a rule of a discharge of semen unknown to the patient, unless his attention by suspicions has been drawn to the probable fact, during the act of urinating, when the presence of seminal fluid is detected by the milky and stringy appearance of the urine. This will happen also when he is at stool, and though perhaps not always plainly apparent, if its presence is suspected, its existence can be determined. This—though the first startling warning that the dread complaint has fastened upon him, and demands immediate

medical interference—is by no means likely to have been the first real indication that he was a sufferer from seminal weakness, for the first symptom proper is likely to be an involuntary emission or flow of semen during sleep, heightened and made more remarkable by its accompaniment of lascivious dreams. Erections of the penis may also accompany these erotic visions and emissions, but they are usually as imperfect as they are occasional, but these symptoms, it may be added, are prone to be more pronounced in cases of persons who have practiced self-abuse or who are striving to overcome the vice. Now, these unnatural nocturnal emissions, in some instances, become alarmingly frequent. From being an occasional disagreeable incident, they become weekly visitants: then oftener, till at last the afflicted sufferer surrenders himself, an unwilling victim to these health destroying and now nightly visitations. His sleep, it is true, may not be broken, but the stained linen and feelings of complete depression, which confront him upon awakening, publish the disastrous condition of his nervous system.

Should this warning not be heeded, the disease will soon pass into the second stage, denoted by involuntary discharges of seminal fluid during the day. The patient may be disturbed with frequent erections, and an examination of the mouth of the penis may reveal the presence of a slight discharge of seminal fluid. In some instances there is only a slight moisture present, which may exist with or without an erection.

If the patient continues to neglect himself, and does not seek medical advice, complete paralysis of the muscular walls of the seminal vesicles and ducts will follow, and the seminal

fluid will be discharged with the urine when the victim makes water, and is at stool. Instead of being an early symptom, he finds upon consulting the specialist it is an indication that the disease has reached an advanced stage.

Without a chemical and microscopical analysis of the urine, it is impossible to determine the exact stage of the disease, but if the patient will carefully observe the symptoms presented he will usually be able to arrive at an intelligent opinion regarding his case.

The detection of the seminal fluid in the urine is not so easily accomplished as the "quacks" who advertise their "*never failing*" remedies endeavor to make the innocent public believe.

By watching the urine, *just as it is passing from the end of the penis*, it will frequently be noticed that it is mixed with semen, which is usually most abundant *as the last drops of urine are passed*, presenting a whitish or milky appearance. It must be remembered, however, that this symptom occurs only in the second stage of the disease.

One of the simplest methods is the following: Provide yourself with a six ounce bottle, of white glass, and cleanse it thoroughly with a strong solution of salt and hot water after which wash out the bottle with hot water alone, and place it aside where it will dry. Upon arising in the morning urinate in the bottle and then let it stand—in a moderately warm place, if possible—for twelve hours, at the expiration of which period examine the contents of the bottle before a good light. If the urine is found to be streaked with a whitish substance, and is not clear, it is evidence of the presence of seminal fluid. It frequently happens that the semen has been precipitated

to the bottom of the bottle, in consequence of being mingled with unnatural chemical deposits, such as urates and phosphates, which are much heavier than semen. Should this be the case, and the urine appear perfectly clear when the bottle is held upright, you should then turn the bottle in the opposite direction, and if there is any deposit of seminal fluid in the bottom of the bottle it will gradually float downwards, but in order to make the latter test perfect the bottle should be quite full of urine.

Should the urine, however, appear perfectly clear, it is by no means positive evidence that it does not contain seminal fluid.

It frequently happens, that, in consequence of the existence of other disease, the urine becomes highly acid in reaction, disintegrating the spermatozoæ of the seminal fluid and so absorbing its other components parts as to render the presence of semen invisible to the unaided eye. Here the microscope, with its superhuman power, will have to be pressed into service, and with a chemical analysis compel the urine to reveal its true composition. In this connection it may be well for us to state that the analytical chemist employed by the Bellevue Medical Institute is a scientist of rare attainments, and for the benefit of those who may desire to embrace the advantages of our services, would announce that we will analyze chemically and microscopically the urine of *all who come under our treatment, free of charge.*

In the composition of the urine lies the key to a whole category of complaints, and its early analysis often reveals the latent seeds of future disease. Forearmed upon this point, it is easy to realize that a course of treatment based upon such revelations as a chemical analysis might disclose—whether resulting from Masturbation

or excessive venereal indulgence, or from natural causes without any overt act—would strangle in its infancy any incipient disease, which if neglected would ultimately develop into active and confirmed malady. The terrors of diabetes and Bright's disease would be mitigated, and even paralysis might be anticipated.

Chief then among the effects following upon the presence of spermatorrhœa are unnatural emissions during sleep, involuntary discharges during the daytime and premature discharges during the act of sexual indulgence; flashes of heat, rush of blood to the head and those other varied consequences created by an abnormal condition of the sexual organs.

The symptoms of seminal weakness vary little from those described already in referring to Onanism. The conditions, though much the same, are of a more aggravated character; indeed, the natural tendency of this disease is to become aggravated. There is the same nervousness, but of a more complex nature, with increasing loss of memory. Under the insidious exactions of this aggressive resultant of vice, the patient becomes sallow, dark circles appear beneath the eyes, and premature baldness not unfrequently ensues. Palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, noises in the ears, headaches, pains in the back, and a variety of acute complications indicate the fearful assaults upon the circulation, the brain and the nervous system, and if the seminal losses—the cause of these blasting effects—are not promptly checked, sexual inability follows, and whilst an uncontrollable desire for coition still remains, the wretched penitent is torn with various emotions, which insatiable passion, mocked at by complete impotence, wrecks his manhood, and ultimately destroys his reason and his life.

Treatment of Seminal Weakness.—In the long inventory of diseases to which human flesh is heir to, there is none probably which taxes the skill of the physician, or the directions of his pharmacopæia to the same extent as does Seminal Weakness. What is one man's meat is another man's poison. The prescription which may prove of lasting efficacy in one case may be nothing short of manslaughter in another. No two cases are alike, hence the folly of prescribing patent specifics, when each individual case, with its singular and separate symptoms and complications, needs individual and judicious scientific treatment; hence, again, medicines especially prepared for each individual case, are as much an absolute essential as are various sized cartridges for guns of different caliber. Under such circumstances improper treatment is apt to be more fatal than no treatment at all. Every case of Sexual Debility is, as it were, "a law unto itself," and can only be cured after a thorough diagnosis of its peculiar characteristics, and by expert interference. "Quack medicines" and "nerve tonics" should be religiously shunned, and—as if neglected the complaint is almost incurable—the advice and assistance of a competent medical man should be promptly secured upon the appearance of the slightest symptoms.

PART III.

IMPOTENCE.

Impotence, which ordinarily signifies "loss of manhood," may be either an absolute or partial inability to accomplish the sexual act, and is either the direct result of Onanism, excessive indulgence with the opposite sex, or an organic atrophy consequent upon the shattering of the nervous system. In partial impotence—which is the more common phase of this wasting of the sexual powers, which are not completely destroyed—the erections of the penis are imperfect, the desire for coition lessened and the accomplishment of the act accompanied with as much mortification to the man as it is to the complete disgust of the woman. The premature discharge of the semen, sometimes even before entrance has been effected, denotes all but complete sexual imperfection, and renders intercourse all but im-

practicable. This state of physical infirmity may not be entirely due however to disease, but may result from extreme mental worry and an overtaxed brain.

In absolute impotence, both desire and capability are entirely wanting. This condition, apart from the fact that coition is practically impossible, is further one of confirmed sterility, for the semen loses all vitality. Virility no longer exists, manhood is a thing of the past and the victim sinks lower even than one who has been emasculated.

Physical Decay, as all of us are aware, follows in the nature of things, upon old age, but it may surprise some people to know that impotence is by no means the invariable accompaniment of advanced years. Men who have husbanded their virility in youth often enjoy—as the hackneyed phrase declares—a “green” old age, an expression which, though frequently used, seldom conveys its true significance. A man who lives to a “green” old age is one who up to the very last rejoices in the possession of his manly virility, and when men of half his time of life, in what should be the flower of their manhood, fall by the wayside physical wrecks. Shorn of the power of self reproduction, through the excesses and abuses of early youth, this same “old man,”—old enough to be a grandfather, but old through efflux of time alone—is yet in the full possession of his sexual faculties and capable of exercising the greatest function committed to man’s keeping, whilst his grandson perhaps—regarded as a type of manly perfection—is physically impotent and sexually sterile. By avoiding over indulgence and by regarding the common laws of nature, and a proper conserving of the sexual powers, it will therefore be seen that the

reproductive forces of man may be retained to an advanced age, and Medical Records, and our own practice, offer continual proof that this condition of things is of quite common occurrence.

The retention of unimpaired sexual vigor by those of advanced age is the noblest physical blessing with which a man can be endowed; on the other hand, its forfeiture, or loss through unnatural causes, is one of the most disastrous and degrading calamities which can befall a human being. The latest statistics on the subject of sterility in the male and female go to show that in one case out of every six the responsibility of unfruitful marriages must rest with the man. The proportion of puny and unhealthy offspring yearly begotten, and for whose infirmities the husband is directly responsible, is almost incredible.

Surely such facts as these should be sufficient to stay the hand of the masturbator, and cause him to reflect ere the sublimest physical attribute permitted him by an Omniscient Creator is sacrificed by self pollution or lust. The day of moral as well as corporal accounting will inevitably come. The body will succumb to degradation and the soul will have to answer for the misdeeds of the flesh. The opportunity for atonement, by abstention, is yours if you will but exercise courage, and the opportunity for obtaining bodily relief is yours also, with renewed manly vigor for many years to come, if you will not hesitate to seek the medical system of relief as outlined in these pages.

Treatment of Impotence.—The victim of Impotence should not delay a moment in seeking the services of a competent specialist, and as improper treatment is even worse than no treatment at all, complete vigilance should be exercised in the selection of a physician whose reputation

as a specialist has become recognized. The importance attached to this choice has already been pointed out, and whilst the services of a family doctor would of course in every sense be preferable to the ignorant ministrations of an uneducated quack, it should always be borne in mind that the treatment followed by incompetent physicians is more perilous to the patient than delay. Impotence is always more or less susceptible to expert treatment; indeed, in a majority of cases, the loss of sexual power can be completely and permanently restored, provided of course, that there is no paralysis of the sexual nerves, and that atrophy or wasting of the testicles has not actually taken place. Not a moment, however, should be lost in submitting a sample of the urine for chemical and microscopical analysis, for it is only by a thorough examination of the water of the patient that the extent of the evil and the specific nature of the disease can be determined, and this analysis can only be legitimately undertaken and properly completed by a chemist who has the scientific qualifications and an especially equipped laboratory.

VARICOCELE.

The engorgement of the veins of the spermatic cord produces Varicocele, which consists of a swelling or lump in the scrotum, appearing to the touch like a bundle of earth worms. It usually appears on the left side of the scrotum—or bag—assuming a variety of sizes, sometimes extending half way to the knee in a heavy tangled mass, and sometimes not larger than a pea. Whilst not unfrequently it may be the result of injury, sexual abuses are the almost invariable cause of the complaint. It advertises its presence by a dull dragging pain in the groin, and unless the patient receives prompt medical treatment a wasting of testicles and permanent impotence are sure to follow. Seminal debility is an invariable accompaniment of varicocele. So that a treatment similar to that as noted in the discussion of spermatorrhœa will have to be followed subject to the conditions imposed by the presence of Varicocele.

PART IV.

SYPHILIS.

This terrible venereal complaint (commonly known as Pox) may be contracted with or without actual sexual intercourse. Though usually transmitted from one to the other of the opposite sex during the act of copulation, it may also be communicated by the wearing of infected clothes, the use of a towel or by kissing, where the scourge has developed itself in ulcers on the mouth. Indeed, there are instances where a razor has been known to convey infection, and the use of hair or tooth brushes and pipes, which have been in contact with syphilitic sores, have not unfrequently been the means of conveying the poison to innocent persons, whilst the seats of waterclosets have frequently introduced the virus into the system, and vaccination even has been known to communicate the germs of the disease.

☉ Syphilis has been classed under three different heads, viz: *Primary*, *Secondary* and *Tertiary*.

Syphilis in the Primary stage appears in the form of a sore, called a chancre or chancroid, on that part of the body which came in contact with the contagious spot, either upon the genital organs, mouth or elsewhere. Its presence is first indicated by a small red pimple, dark in color, accompanied by a burning sensation, inflammatory and itching, and this occurs generally within three weeks after contracting the disease, but this period may be extended to as many months. This small red spot may possibly disappear in a few days and cause no alarm and many weeks may then elapse before the

more dreaded secondary symptoms reveal themselves. On the other hand, the sore may develop into a sloughing ulcer, the discharge from which may produce other ulcers, which in aggravated cases may spread and, all uniting, terminate in one large sore, terribly destructive to the genital organs. In certain cases where the chancre is of the hard variety, and has existed for some time, other glandular portions of the body become affected. The poison being absorbed into the system, the glands of the groin are often attacked, and painful abscesses, professionally known as buboes, are in time produced.

Secondary Syphilis seldom shows itself until at least six weeks after the first appearance of the chancre, but months, as previously noted, may elapse before the symptoms are noticeable. The presence of secondary symptoms is usually indicated by small copper colored eruptive spots, which form on the head, breast, back, palms of the hands and other parts of the body. The eruption on the scalp frequently culminates in scales and general dryness of the skin followed by loss of hair, and sometimes in complete baldness. At this stage the disease often as not attacks the throat and mouth, and syphilitic ulcers are here reproduced, resulting in a complication of symptoms in tonsil, palate, nose and ears. At the present time there are thousands of persons, men and women, innocent victims of the effect of syphilitic poisons, who suffer from a variety of forms of skin diseases that have vainly taxed the skill of as many family doctors in their unsuccessful attempts at cure. Most of these cases however are quite curable if placed in the hands of a competent specialist whose scientific assistance no time should be lost in securing.

Tertiary Syphilis. The last and crowning stage of this repulsive venereal disease is reached when the virus may be said to have become absorbed into every tissue and organ of the body. Tumors form upon the bones, which lose their brittleness and become soft, the flesh above such spots acquiring the contagion, and finally developing into loathsome ulcerous sores. The bones of the face even are in time eaten away, the shape of the nose is entirely destroyed, the teeth fall out, the eyesight becomes permanently impaired and the voice almost lost. Indeed, the whole human frame is rendered a target for attack, the venereal pest sparing neither brain or lung, heart or liver, eye or ear, or indeed any portion or organ of the body in its insidious ravages. Its conquest is as complete as terrible.

Treatment of Syphilis.—As in Impotence—and indeed in all cases of disease of the Genital organs—so in the case of syphilis, the significance to the patient of an early treatment cannot be too strongly emphasized. If in sexual debility delay is perilous, what must the danger be to one who suffers from a malignant form of blood poisoning and defers seeking professional aid until the infection has taken complete possession of the system. At the very first appearance of the chancre medical intervention should be promptly obtained, for by the securing of proper treatment in the earliest stage of the disease a life time of wretchedness and physical suffering may be averted. It must be remembered that from the moment the virus is introduced into the system by inoculation at the spot where the sore or chancre reveals itself, no matter on what portion of the body, then syphilis becomes a constitutional disease and at once demands thorough and constitutional treatment. The reckless and promiscuous use of mercury, so frequently employed as the chief healing agent by unprincipled doctors, should on no account be tolerated; the practice is unprofessional and reprehensible. A popular fallacy which widely prevails, and endorsed by the professional declarations of incompetent physicians, is that the disease is incurable. This assertion on the part of the medical man is however usually consequent upon his inability to render the patient any relief.

That syphilis is susceptible to intelligent treatment we can assure the sufferer, and can further most positively

reassure him, that where no real destruction of any of the vital organs has taken place, its cure can be made radical, no matter what may be the stage of the disease.

Upon the first appearance of any suspicious symptom, which by way of spot or sore, etc., would indicate the presence of syphilis, the services of a reputable specialist should be secured, and no labor should be spared in obtaining the most skillful treatment procurable. The syphilitic poison in the blood should first be counteracted, and when neutralized should be expelled from the system through co-operation of kidneys, bladder, intestines and skin.

GONORRHŒA, OR CLAP.

Gonorrhœa—ordinarily known as clap—is a specific and acute form of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the penis, contracted through contact with an infectious discharge after coition with a person suffering from the disease. It usually appears from three to fourteen days after intercourse and commences with a sense of heat and uneasiness about the head of the penis, which develops into itching and soreness, and a discharge of a thick, whitish fluid takes place, which increases gradually in quantity, and in a day or two assumes a greenish yellow color. In severe cases this discharge is partially mixed with blood, urinating is attended with pain and the stream is broken, and whilst the desire to urinate increases with the progress of the disease, the pain of so doing becomes greater. Involuntary and painful erections—known as chordee—are also of frequent occurrence and are attended with much local physical suffering. Neglect of the disease encourages many complications, the chief of which are swollen testicles, prostatitis, seminal weakness, inflammation of the kidneys and of the bladder, bubo, gleet and stricture. Any of these symptoms can of course be greatly aggravated, if not indeed created by improper treatment, some of which may become chronic

if not submitted to expert treatment by a competent specialist.

Treatment of Gonorrhœa. In Gonorrhœa each individual case is so varied in its conditions, that its treatment "becomes a law unto itself," governed by the peculiar symptoms which are controlled by the constitution of the patient. Heroic treatment should be guarded against. Powerful injections in ignorant hands are liable to produce the opposite of the effects sought. Cubebs and copaiba are at best dangerous specifics and are safe and valuable only when applied by professional hands or upon the advice and by the direction of a well qualified medical man. "Patent medicines" and "proprietary prescriptions," advertised under various guises, with the recommendation that every man can become his own doctor and preserve the secret of his indiscretion, are all pernicious, and many dangerous, for whether they succeed or not in an *apparent* cure, they invariably do so at the loss of functional power and subsequent destruction of the genital organs. Where so much is at stake—a lifetime of suffering in the balance—the man is wise in his generation who incurs no risks that will jeopardize his sexual virility.

PART V. MARRIAGE.

A few words of earnest advice and warning to the married and to the unmarried.—The Divine ordinance Marriage is the holiest and most exalted of all human institutions. Page upon page could be filled, if time permitted and necessity demanded, in borrowing from the books of the Bible and the existent canons of heathen races, to prove that the purposes and rites of matrimony, which have not only been encouraged but imposed by the Deity, have received the active endorsement of all civilized nations, and the approval even of the pagan. The most highly cultured and progressive people of the world, are those under whose government marriage is sanctioned by religion, and imposed by law for the purpose of procreating children and the legitimate indulgence of the sexual desire. Good government is representative of good families, and we hold

in supreme contempt the social iconoclast who proclaims the futility of the marriage bond, and the institution of matrimony. The obligations of marriage are manifest; mutual and preemptory. Though a civil contract, it is a divine ordinance, wisely instituted for the enjoyment of the highest human individual happiness, and, as such, is the keynote in the prosperity of nations. It is alike the keystone in the temple of the affections, as it is the keystone in the national structure of moral obligations, which creates wholesome government, and the one who would attempt to break down the barriers which preserve the purity of the domestic hearth, commits as great a crime against society as he who would shatter the institutions of the State. If matrimony has its incomparable pleasure it also has its obligations, and the married of both sexes should so conduct themselves that they need fear nothing from the searchlight of publicity, which should only throw into greater prominence their degree of purity and honor.

As marriage was especially designed for the legitimate procreation of children, and the consummation of the obligations of the sexes, we believe that all men and women should marry when they arrive at the age of legal maturity. The human race is so constituted that the longer marriage is delayed the more universal does prostitution become. This is an evil to be eradicated, not perpetuated, and every man who honors woman should enter a crusade against the empty fictions of an ill-advised teaching, which, by the advocacy of delayed marriages, encourages the so-called social evil and condemns a contingent of unhappy creatures to a shameful and most pitiful calling. Celibacy is neither natural or advisable. St

Paul, the great apostle of the Gentiles, knew whereof he spoke, when, in addressing the Corinthians on the law of marriage and the subject of continence, he declared (I, Cor. vii. Chap.) "it was better to marry than to burn," and a higher authority even than St. Paul, the Almighty Himself, when providing Adam with a helpmate, declared "that it was not good that man should be alone." Bodily needs demand satisfaction, and celibacy is contrary both to natural law and biblical teaching. Amative enjoyment is as lawful as the quenching of thirst, and men and women realize that if they desire to be in complete harmony with nature they must necessarily be husbands and wives, and fathers and mothers. If further proof were wanting that wedded life is the most natural condition, statistics, which represent facts, not theories, show that *the average life of the unmarried is shorter than the average life of the married!* The unmarried are less vigorous and they age more rapidly.

Celibacy, from a physical standpoint, has also much to answer for. Undue continence sooner or later provokes disease, and spermatorrhoea in the male, and hysteria in the female are visible results. The fact that late marriages can never be generally practised need not be seriously contemplated. Passion, which is strongest in youth, in both men and women, leads to early unions, and fortunately so, for the offspring of early marriages are more robust and vigorous than are the children born to parents of middle age. Women were physically fashioned to complete the domestic happiness of man, and the relation which exercises the greatest ascendancy over mankind is undoubtedly the domestic influence. The attraction of the sexes towards each other

is of such a nature that, not satisfied, and legitimately met by marriage, it is not slow to leave an undesirable legacy, evidenced by an ultimate lowering of the higher qualities. On the other hand, the man who is happily married discovers that there is no state comparable to it; it promotes peace of mind and supreme contentment, and encourages a man to successfully combat with the trials of the present and stimulates him to nobler achievements.

If the history of wedded human life could be published in its entirety, it would be discovered that far and away the larger portion of exalted deeds accomplished in the cause of humanity, science, religion, civilization, and progress, were the direct outcome of an inspiration due to the ennobling influences of a happy marriage. An unmated man lives a life of crude incompleteness, but the woman who has answered to the call of affinity, and is mated to the man whose aspirations she can elevate, soon leads him to regard toil exacted in their mutual interests as a labor of most perfect love.

That unhappy marriages exist is not disputed; we are only writing of the great advisability of marriage from an abstract view of the question, and must be contented to deal in generalities only. Upon the subject of matrimonial disappointments there is much to be said from a physiological standpoint, in which connection it may be most positively asserted that a large proportion of marriages which have turned out unhappily are almost entirely due to a lack of proper information upon the subject of sexual obligations and physiology which should be imparted by parents or medical men previous to marriage.

One of the most important of all unwritten

laws is, that no man should marry until he has the warranty of expert medical authority that he is physically fit. There are few men who at one time or other, having been guilty of self-abuse or sexual excesses, but have injured their generative organs. Impotency in any form, even of the mildest and most partial character, should form an inseparable bar to marriage. The perpetration of such a crowning act of inhumanity, as the wedding of an innocent woman to a man incapable of duly meeting his sexual obligations, or of one who though vigorous and amorous, is yet incapable of procreating a sound offspring, cannot be too solemnly denounced.

The victim to some form or other of derangement of the genital organs, in ninety cases out of a hundred, unless the disease is of an acute nature, may be quite unconscious of his weakness, a microscopical examination and chemical analysis of his urine alone revealing that the spermatozoæ of his semen are entirely deficient in vitality, and that he is quite incapable of procreation. He may indeed feel perfectly healthy, but at the same time be as sterile as one castrated. As one of the chief aims of matrimony is the propagation of the species, and as every married man looks forward to the time when he can lay claim to the proud title of parent, his chagrin, when the time rolls by and his wife remains childless, leads to the blame being placed upon the innocent woman instead of being righteously charged to her impotent husband. Whilst it is quite true that many women cannot conceive, or bear children, owing to disease of the womb, it is none the less a fact, that in a greater number of cases the husband is entirely to blame. Indeed, it has been asserted by statisticians that one

man out of every four has some disease of the genital organs and, in most cases, unless corrected by special treatment, impotent in the matter of virility. Hence, no man should ever dare to unjustly accuse his wife of barrenness until he has demonstrated his own capacity to become a father, which can only be accomplished by recourse to a critical analysis of the urine.

No one, either, should marry—man or woman—who has been a sufferer from Syphilis, without first ascertaining from a duly qualified specialist if the poison has been thoroughly eliminated from the system. Ignorance of the nature of syphilitic diseases is responsible for the belief amongst many persons who have suffered from Primary Syphilis, but have escaped secondary symptoms, that they have not indeed been victims to the scourge of pox. When questioned upon the subject, many have indignantly denied having ever had syphilis, whilst frankly admitting that they once had a chancre or chancreoid. And here we cannot too strongly impress upon the reader that a chancre or chancreoid invariably is ocular proof of the presence of Primary Syphilis. The victim who has thus suffered and who continues for years in the fancied security of a fool's paradise at last discovers—probably after he has married an innocent and pure woman—but too late, the awful and unpalatable truth.

Syphilis may remain latent in the system for years, unsuspected by the victim, only to reveal itself and cause grave trouble when least expected.

This, like other preventable disasters, is entirely due to the neglect of the patient. Some trace of syphilitic virus yet remaining in the system, owing to too early discontinuance of

medical treatment, the disease reappears in an aggravated form after years of concealment. If a married man, still-born children and miscarriages demonstrate to his medical advisers the husband's heritage of disease, but in the eyes of the unlearned a state of things attributable entirely to the organic incompleteness of his unfortunate wife.

With this knowledge of irrefutable facts we are of opinion that no man should enter upon the married state without first submitting himself and his confessions into the professional custody of some competent physician, and if necessary postpone his marriage until such time that he receives authoritative assurance, that he may safely take unto himself a wife, and become the father of a robust and untainted progeny.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Bellevue Medical Institute, 112 Monroe Street, near Dearborn, Chicago, (incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois), is devoted exclusively to the treatment of all chronic, nervous and private diseases.

The staff of physicians attached to this establishment are all professional men of large attainments, and wide experience, each member enjoying due exceptional advantages derived from an educational course in the hospitals and colleges of the United States and Europe, in addition to which they have had expert instructions and special training under the personal tuition, and in the office of many of the most celebrated specialists of the world.

The Superintendent of the Bellevue Medical Institute, Dr. B. Newton, has had singular opportunities for observation during an active practice for over twenty-eight years, and is re-



BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

garded as the most successful specialist in America. He is a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and was a private pupil of three of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons the ranks of medicine—the world over—has ever produced, viz: Prof. Jas. R. Wood, Prof. Austin M. Flint and Dr. C. Olcott, besides having taken a course of special instruction at the Long Island Hospital Medical College. Dr. Newton, upon twelve separate occasions, has traveled Europe in the interests of his profession, with the sole purpose of acquiring any recent medical or surgical discovery, which might be utilized to the advantage of his own patients and the medical fraternity at large. Dr. Newton's thirst for knowledge has led him as far east as the Orient, where in Turkey, and also in Egypt, he has been enabled to obtain, through the courtesy of prominent officials of the various governments, invaluable information bearing upon the subject of his special investigations. His researches in Egypt were greatly facilitated through the personal offices of Gen. Stone, commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army, and also through introductions furnished by the Surgeon-General to Pashas and Chiefs of Tribes and native doctors. By means of these quite exceptional facilities some information of very peculiar value has been obtained.

These circumstances are mentioned here, not with any personal object, but in order to convince the reader contemplating seeking the advice of a specialist, that in entrusting his case in the hands of the Bellevue faculty, he is not casting his case upon the doubtful mercy of charlatans, or quacks, or other impostors who have no legal authority to practice medicine.

The reputation already established by the Bellevue Medical Institute is of too high a character to be forfeited, and the professional study of the gentlemen associated therewith is of entirely too high an order to tolerate any description of treatment which might place its good name in jeopardy. Of honorable and scientific treatment, the public may rest assured.

One painful obligation imposed upon the honest practitioner is the stating of absolute truths, no matter how unpalatable. Hence, while we sometimes have reason to deeply deplore the necessity which demands from us the statement that the condition of a patient is such as to permit us to hold out no hope of his cure, common honesty compels us to do so. In such a case the sufferer will probably apply to some one else, who will take his money and guarantee his recovery, though the death of the patient is obviously a question of a day or two at most. If a cure after careful examination appears possible, we are prepared to *guarantee* one, but we will on no account render a favorable opinion unless the complete facts, as disclosed, warrant us in so doing.

Drugs and Chemicals.—The Bellevue Medical Institute supplies its patients with medicines prepared in the private laboratory attached to the institution, and from drugs known to be absolutely *pure*. This system, we have discovered, is imperatively necessary, if our patients are to be protected against the frauds practiced by unprincipled or incompetent druggists. This plan should at once commend itself to all interested, as our reputation and existence being at stake, we could not afford—if controlled by no worthier motive—to risk our business by the dispensing of impure drugs.

It is also preferable, we find, upon the patient's part, to secure the drugs from us direct, as no publicity or exposure of their misfortune menances them.

Under all circumstances it is of course the bounden duty of every physician who compounds his own prescriptions, to have a perfect knowledge of the preparations he administers, and assure himself of their purity, physiological activity and therapeutic value. The slightest negligence in this respect may entail inconceivable injury to the patient. We maintain that our facilities in this respect are entirely superior to those at the command of the ordinary practitioner or the dispensing druggist. Constant practice in compounding a certain class of drugs educates us into an expert knowledge of their purity and provides against any possibility of mistake in the filling of our own prescriptions.

We do not keep or use any ready made preparations, but *prepare medicines expressly for each individual case*, to meet the stage of the disease, the complications existing, and each particular symptom complained of. Our method of treatment *never interferes with the usual daily occupation of the patient*, and we will always furnish medicine *entirely in powder and pill form* when ever requested, thereby enabling the patient to *conceal from everybody* the fact that he is under medical treatment.

Each case is submitted to the full medical board, and the treatment required is determined upon at a regular meeting of the staff especially convened for the purpose of investigating the facts of the case, as submitted by the patient. At all these consultations Dr. Newton is present, and presides, and gives to all correspondence his personal consideration.

Our terms for treatment, though invariably reasonable, necessarily vary, and are based upon the nature of the disease, the time under treatment whilst effecting a cure, and the value of the drugs consumed.

Medicines are sent by mail or express, carefully packed in boxes or heavy paper, with an absolutely plain address, and with nothing whatever to indicate their contents or by whom they are sent. We also use plain envelopes, thereby protecting our patients from the slightest possibility of exposure. Should they desire, patients can have their medicines shipped in care of any express office "*to be kept till called for,*" in which case they will not be delivered at their place of residence.

No one should hesitate to consult us, as consultations, whether by letter or in person, are given free of charge.

All reasonable questions will be duly considered and answered and advice readily extended, which might possibly prove of incalculable benefit to the enquirer.

Treatment of Cases at a Distance. Whilst it is generally to the manifest interest of Patient and Physician that a personal consultation should be arranged for, circumstances, of course, render in many cases, a personal interview altogether impracticable, and indeed in many cases not only impossible but undesirable; for though we would always be glad to consult personally with all our patients, before arranging to engage in their treatment, experience has taught us that more satisfactory results are often more readily obtainable by correspondence; especially so in the case of a certain class of patients who become embarrassed at an interview and are unable in conversation to state their case with all necessary clearness. In such instances the interests of the patient are greatly promoted by a thoughtfully written statement of his symptoms, which can be submitted for the consideration of the entire staff of the Institute, assembled for the purpose.

Should the patient, however, be unable to supply us with sufficient and satisfactory information by letter, in consequence of the existence of some complication he is unable to intelligently describe, we will demand a personal inter-

view and a physical examination before deciding to undertake the case.

Patients can consult with us, either personally or by letter, in the following languages, viz: *English, Norwegian, Swedish, German, Italian and French.*

Attention has already been drawn to the desirability of a *chemical and microscopical analysis of the urine*, as it affords the most reliable means of determining the extent and gravity of the case and nature of disease, besides offering a basis upon which to advance an opinion as to the period of time required to effect a permanent cure. This analysis will be made for *patients* without cost to them. The urine submitted must be some of the *first* passed after arising in the morning; two ounces will be sufficient, and the bottle in which it is enclosed must be forwarded by *express*, charges paid, or it will not be received.

Remittances. Money should always be sent by draft, express, money order or registered letter, made payable to B. Newton, M. D. Remittances forwarded in any other manner are liable to be lost or stolen.

Correspondence, etc. All letters must be signed with full name and address of the writer, and all samples for examination similarly endorsed. Correspondence and packages should be addressed to

B. NEWTON,

112 Monroe Street, - Chicago, Ill.



LETTERS, TESTIMONIALS, ETC.

The following letters will prove *highly instructive* to the reader, being but few of the great numbers that have reached us and that we are constantly receiving. We do not give the names, or even the initials, of the writers, believing as we do, that the specialist who devotes his attention to diseases of the sexual organs should maintain the *profoundest secrecy* with all his patients, and we condemn the practice pursued, no doubt with best intentions, by so many specialists of giving the *initials* of their patients, which might lead to the discovery of the writer, particularly in small towns. One of our by-laws pledges the Bellevue Medical Institute "*never to divulge, upon any pretext, the names, or their initials, of our patients and correspondents, nor publish any part of the letters of the same, without written permission from the writer.*"

Case 40,690, Book 82.

Case of Spermatorrhœa, Passive Congestion of the Kidneys and Dyspepsia.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: I have greatly improved in health during the past month, which is the second since I began taking your medicines. I have had but one emission; my appetite is good, and do not have any more pain in the stomach and bowels or across my back; my bowels move every day and the palpitation of the heart and shortness of breath have entirely disappeared. I am fully satisfied with the result of your treatment, as you stated it might require about five months to cure me in consequence of my case being of such a complicated nature, but after two month's treatment I find myself feeling perfectly well, but will continue taking your medicines until you say that I do not need them any longer.

I remain, your grateful patient.

Case 63,320, Book 127.

Case of Syphilis and Inflammation of the Bladder.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1892.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: Dr. M. F. Brickner sent me word a few days ago that he would like to see me at his office, and when I called said that he had received a letter from you wishing to know how I was, and whether there had been any return of my disease during the past year.

The Dr. told me that I had better write you myself regarding the matter, and I thought so too.

I am pleased to inform you that there has not a single symptom returned and it is now over a year since I stopped taking your medicine. The syphilitic ulcers on my legs were entirely cured, as you know, close to five months after I began your treatment, and they have not appeared since. The only trouble that I find is a little dryness of the throat at times where the large ulcer was, which destroyed my right tonsil, and came near eating a hole through my neck. The nose is all right. I can breathe through it as naturally as ever. The little lumps or tumors over the long bone of the leg which were so troublesome and ulcerated, have never reappeared since I discontinued your treatment. In fact there is no eruption of any kind to be found on my body.

My hair has entirely returned, with the exception of a small spot on the top. As you know, I was entirely bald when I came under your treatment. I can now urinate without causing any distress, and the urine is of natural color. I do not make water more than three or four times a day, which is certainly a wonderful relief, considering the fact that I would make water, which was very painful to do, about every half hour when I first began taking your medicines.

In fact, I am entirely well, but if you think that I ought to take any more treatment let me know. I can never pay you sufficient for having restored me to health. I have done the best that my circumstances would allow, and trust that the patients I have sent you, you will accept as a small consideration of my high esteem, and somewhat pay you for the extra trouble you had in treating my case.

Your grateful patient, ————

Case 69,901, Book 140.

Seminal Weakness and Partial Impotence.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: I send you by express to-night \$—— for the last month's treatment, as that will end the matter in a

satisfactory way, as I never felt better in my life, as far as I can remember. I have to thank you for your consideration, and hope that you may have success in your every undertaking. I am sure you have re-established my health by your treatment.

The pains in the back have ceased entirely and the erections now assume a natural standard, and the emissions have also ceased altogether. I do not notice any discharge in the urine, which is of a natural color, nor do I have the tired feeling I formerly complained of. Thanking you again,
I remain, Respectfully yours, _____

Case 7,022, Book No. 15.

Case of Spermatorrhœa and General Debility.

Dear Sir: Some ten days ago I received one of your little books, and having read it carefully I see what I have done in days gone by. Lord forgive me, as I did not then know the harm I was doing myself. I have not practised masturbation for seven years, but I am satisfied after reading your book that my present deplorable condition has resulted from the horrible habit. I have been feeling ill for six years, and during this time have tried a great many doctors. One told me I had kidney disease, another said I had spinal disease, another brain trouble and rheumatism, and others stated other diseases. Some of them relieved me for a while, but I would soon become worse than ever. I have also taken different patent medicines, without giving me any relief. Now, doctor, I want to know what you can do for me. I suffer from continual nervousness; am also very dizzy; on arising in the morning feel very tired and have pains from the top of my head to the bottom of my feet, usually worse in my head, back and around my ears; my legs give out sometimes so that I cannot stand up; have burning sensation in bladder for two or three hours, then have a severe pain, and feel as though my last hour had come. I have examined my urine and find it high colored and contains a good deal of semen, and will send you a bottle for analysis. I also have losses during my sleep; my tongue is coated in the morning and have a copperish taste; my appetite is poor, the most delicious food does not tempt me to eat, have bad dreams and constantly feel that something terrible is going to happen to me. I am very thin and pale, and something must be done for me soon, otherwise I know I cannot live long. Can you cure me? Oh, I hope that you can, as I have spent much money in doctoring without doing me the slightest good

I am, sir, obediently yours, _____

This patient commenced treatment at once, and six months thereafter we received the following letter from him:

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: I address you this morning about my health. I am what I consider in the "very best of health", which can only be attributed to your treatment and advice. It is almost two months since I took the last of your medicine and still feel all right and have no fear of a relapse. My appetite is good, and bowels regular, and have gained twenty-two pounds in weight. My restoration to health seems almost miraculous to me, and I am unable to express my thankfulness for the generous manner in which you have treated me, and the kind words of advice so frequently given.

Yours, tankfully

Case 69,318, Book 139

Impotence, Secondary Syphilis and Varicocele.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan, 19, 1887.

B. NEWTON, M. D.

Dear Sir: I have been advised by my family physician to consult you. I am suffering from impotence, caused by self-abuse. I think you may be able to help me. I am 32 years old and have felt the effects for the last six or seven years. I very seldom have an erection and they are very feeble at all times, and have been unable to indulge in marital duties for two years. Three years ago I contracted a chancre, resulting in secondary syphilis, for which I took a course of treatment for fourteen months with one doctor, but he failed to cure me, as the symptoms returned three months after I discontinued his treatment. I have been treated constantly by different physicians but they have failed to cure me, and am now heartily discouraged, but will give you a trial if you will honestly assure me of your ability to restore me to helath. I have syphilitic ulcers in the throat and mouth, and my back, arms and chest are covered with sores, my bones ache incessantly and my hair has almost entirely fallen out. I nearly forgot to mention that I also have a bad varicocele. Can you cure me? If so, how long will it take; and what will your entire fees amount to?

I am, very truly

The complications existing in this case were of a very grave character, and we decided to defer rendering a prognosis until we could be furnished with further particulars and be sup-

plied with a specimen of the patient's urine and blood for analysis. We were confident the kidneys were diseased, and wished to satisfy ourselves the extent of the same, as we are obliged to rely very largely on these organs to eliminate the syphilitic virus after it has been neutralized in the blood. The analysis showed that the patient was suffering from Addison's disease of the kidney, but that it had not progressed beyond the first stage, and finding the red corpuscles of the blood still in excess of the white, we were sufficiently assured that the complications presented in this case would not prevent a radical cure if the patient would be guided by our instructions, and take our medicines regularly and continuously. He was notified of our decision and began treatment at once, which he continued faithfully for ten months, when he was discharged as cured.

Whilst our Supt., Dr. Newton, was in New York last summer, this gentleman called on him at the Murray Hill Hotel for the purpose of thanking him in person for his restoration to health, and volunteered to give him a testimonial for publication, the following being a copy of the same.

NEW YORK CITY, July 5, 1891.

B. NEWTON, M. D.

Dear Sir: In the month of Jan., 1887, I applied to you for medical advice. I was suffering from impotence, secondary syphilis and varicocoele and had been treated for several years by a number of eminent physicians in New York without deriving any permanent benefit. I was induced to consult you by my family physician Dr. Ten Eyck, who informed me that you were the most scientific and capable specialist in America, and that he personally knew of a number of cases similar to my own—some of which were much more serious—that had been restored to perfect health by your treatment after the failure of other doctors. I freely confess—notwithstanding this praise from such trust worthy source—I placed myself in your hands without the slightest confidence in your ability to cure me. But

your medicines were almost immediately beneficial, and at the expiration of four months I found myself a new being, the syphilitic eruption and ulcers in mouth had entirely disappeared, together with all other symptoms of this disease. But what astonished me the most was my entire restoration to manhood, and the disappearance of my varicocele. My sexual organs are now as strong as ever. Although I felt perfectly cured at the end of four months treatment, by your advice I continued the same six months longer, in order to prevent the possibility of a relapse. It is now nearly three years and a half since you discharged me as cured, and from that day to this I have enjoyed perfect health. I would also state that I have been blessed with two healthy children within three years, neither of which show the slightest taint of the terrible syphilitic disease with which I was afflicted. You have acted in the most honorable manner toward me, and I thank God, and Dr. Ten Eyck, for having been directed to you. I remain your grateful patient,

Case 9,877, Book 20.

Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and Catarrh.

Dear Doctor: I solicit your opinion in regard to my case, which is as follows: Age, 26; single; committed self-abuse from 15 to 22 years of age. I am suffering from nervous prostration, palpitation of heart, dull headache and impaired memory. There is a feeling like a bundle of worms in left side of my privates, which hangs much lower than the right side. Have seminal emissions about every other night, and there is a milky discharge mixed with urine when I make water. I am also troubled with dizziness and my eyes are weak and watery. My hearing is also impaired. Now, doctor, tell me how much it will cost to cure me. The doctors in my town do not seem to understand my case and I am anxious to be cured as quick as possible.

Yours truly,

Letter from same patient six weeks after commencing treatment.

Dear Doctor: Your medicines are doing wonders for me. I have not had an emission for three weeks, and I have gained six pounds, and think I will be perfectly cured in another month if I continue to feel as I do at present. My catarrh does not trouble me any more, and the Varicocele, as you call it, has disappeared. I inclose the balance of money for this month's treatment, which I could not send before. Please send medicine in pill form if possible.

Yours truly,

One month after the above letter was received this patient was discharged as cured, and he has suffered no relapse.

Case 4,217, Book 9.

Case of Seminal Weakness.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: By chance I got hold of one of your books concerning that secret disease, and have read it carefully, and find that some of the cases correspond with my own. I am 28 years old, and live on a farm. I suffer from loss of memory, pains in the small of the back and a heavy feeling in the left side, near the heart, and a buzzing sound in the left ear. The genital organs are cold and moist, and the penis shrunken, and when I go to stool semen discharges from the penis, and I have night losses about twice a week. I am truly miserable and do not care to live, and I wish you would give me your opinion if I can be cured.

Your obedient servant, ——— ———

Letter from same patient three months after.

DR. B. NEWTON,

Dear Sir: I have just taken the last of last months' medicine. You need not send any more, as I am all right now.

Your grateful patient ——— ———

Case 14,032, Book 29.

Masturbation and Seminal Weakness.

B. NEWTON, M. D.

Sir: I am suffering from the effects of self-abuse. I practiced masturbation five years, until two months ago, when I quit it, but it has left its mark. I have nocturnal emissions three or four times a week, and have noticed when at stool a few drops of semen discharged. In the morning, sometimes after the urine has passed, or as the last of the urine is flowing, there will be a whitish, milky discharge. All of these discharges seem to be on the increase, and I am convinced that they are destroying my health and life. I used to masturbate nearly every day for several years, and did not know the cause of my broken health till I read your valuable book, and now see what a fool I have been. Now, doctor, I have frequently heard you highly spoken of by parties you have treated and cured, and trust my case in your hands, knowing that you will do your best to restore me to health. My case is a sad one, and I need assistance as soon as possible, otherwise I will become a physical and mental wreck in a short time. How much will it cost, and how long will it take to cure me?

Respectfully, ——— ———

Last letter received from this patient:

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find draft, to pay for next months' treatment, which will be the last I will need, as I am entirely cured. I have not felt so well in fifteen years, and am very thankful to you and the doctors connected with your Institute, for the cure you have effected in my case, and trust that God will bless you for the good you are doing for mankind. I remain your friend,

Case 3,977, Book 8.

Complete Impotence, of Three Years Standing, Caused by Excessive. Masturbation.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: I have had an opportunity of reading your truly interesting book, and feel it is my duty to ask your advice. I am 27 years of age, and a merchant by occupation. At the age of 14 I was induced to indulge in the practice of masturbation, which I practiced unremittingly once or twice a day for eight years. I need not tell you the result upon my general health, as the cases referred to in your book would fit my own exactly. That which troubles me greatest at present is the fact that I have met a lovely lady whom I would like to marry, but cannot, as I am perfectly impotent, and my health is too feeble in every respect. It is driving me to the commission of some desperate deed to think that I have deprived myself of my manhood through my own folly. I did not regret the matter so much till I realized that marriage was impossible. Within the past three years I have not had a dozen erections, although sometimes have strong sexual desire, and this leads me to believe that, perhaps, my case is not beyond cure. I will add that I have been treated by several physicians without improving my condition in the slightest. I am willing to pay any price within reason for the restoration of my sexual functions, but do not wish to be tampered with. I have heard of several instances where you have declined to promise to cure cases because you considered them beyond medical skill, and shall therefore, put the utmost faith in your opinion and abide your decision. Anxiously awaiting your reply. I am very truly,

Had we simply been guided by the history of this case, as furnished by the patient, we

would have pronounced it incurable, but the success we have had in the treatment of diseases where so many others have failed, has been obtained through the thorough and scientific investigation we give to every case coming under our observation. A chemical and microscopical analysis of the urine in this case, revealed the fact that the patient was suffering from paralysis of the nerves supplying the genital organs, thereby rendering erections impossible. Although other organs of the body were more or less diseased, all resulting entirely from excessive masturbation, we were unable to discover anything that would determine the case to be incurable. We, therefore, rendered an opinion to this effect, and the patient began treatment. At the expiration of one month he wrote us that his general health had greatly improved, that he had gained three pounds in flesh, and felt greatly encouraged. At the end of second month's treatment he wrote as follows:

Fourth Letter.

DR. B. NEWTON,

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find check for third month's medicine. I am glad to say that I am making good improvement under your treatment. During the past month I have had two strong erections, and you cannot imagine how glad I am to see such positive evidence of the ultimate return of my sexual power. My general health seems almost as good as ever, and I have gained fourteen pounds in the two months. I send by express a bottle of urine for analysis, and wish you would inform me the result of same.

Very truly,

Tenth Letter.

DR. B. NEWTON,

Dear Sir: I can add but little at the present writing to what was stated in my last report. I feel as well and strong

in every respect as I have ever felt, and do not see any reason why I should take any more medicine, but will do as you think best. My sexual organs are now in perfect condition, and you cannot imagine the happiness your last letter conveyed to me when you stated that you had "no further objection to my getting married," and have lost no time in preparing for the happy event, which will take place on the 23d of this month. I beg leave to again express my fervent thanks for the admirable manner in which you have handled my case, and although I consider your services beyond value in a financial point of view, please accept the inclosed check as a slight indication of the high esteem in which I hold your invaluable services. Money can never recompense you adequately for the service you have rendered me, but the memory of the same will be the happiest thought of my life, and my gratitude unceasing.

I am sincerely,

Last Letter.

DR. B. NEWTON,

Dear Sir: I trust that you will not think, by my long silence, that I have forgotten you. The fact of the matter is, my wife was confined three weeks ago, and has been in a very critical condition ever since, but the doctors in attendance have to-day assured me that all danger has passed. I have not left her bedside for two weeks, and am almost prostrated by my long vigilance. I have availed myself of the first opportunity offered to inform you of the birth of our boy baby, who weighs ten pounds, and perfect in every respect. I owe all this happiness to you, and may God bless you. Your grateful patient,

Genital Organs Enlarged and Self-abuse Cured.

Case 53,525, Book 107.

DR. B. NEWTON.

Dear Sir: I am glad to report that I have sufficiently recovered my health to enable me to go to work, and you know I have not done any work for the last five months in consequence of being too weak to perform any daily labor. I now feel nearly as strong as I ever did, and had it not been for coming under your treatment, I fear that I now would be dead.

I do not know whether I will need any more treatment after this month or not. Should you think so, let me know, and I will immediately send you the required amount,

The floating specks before the eyes, and the dizziness and palpitation of the heart have entirely left me. I am now able to walk ten miles without feeling the slightest fatigue. The humming noise in my ear has also entirely disappeared. I no longer desire to practice that disgusting habit, and my sexual organs are at least twice the size they were when I commenced your treatment.

Your obedient servant, _____

Spermatorrhœa and Syphilis.

Case 50,791, Book 102.

DR. B. NEWTON,

Dear Sir: I stated my case to you about two weeks ago, personally, and have taken your medicines according to direction, and feel very much better already.

I now have a good appetite. The pimples on my back and shoulders are rapidly disappearing, and my cough has not troubled me at all for the last week. I have also not had a single discharge of semen since I began taking your medicines. It seems to me that they are working like a charm, and if I keep on improving as I have during the past two weeks, it certainly cannot take so long to cure me as you first stated. However, I am willing to take the medicine until you say I am cured. Faithfully yours, _____

Seminal Weakness and Onanism.

Case 22,064, Book 45.

DR. B. NEWTON,

Dear Sir: I am all well, and have no pains whatever. I eat hearty, sleep well and am a cured man, but on your advice, will take another month's treatment so as to make sure that there will be no return of the disease. I have not had a single emission for over two months, my bowels move regularly, and I can work without getting tired. The dizzy spells have not troubled me since I have been taking your medicine. In fact, I consider my cure one of the most remarkable things in the world, and shall publish the fact to all my friends. _____

Seminal Weakness and Impotence.

Case 66,709, Book 133.

DR. B. NEWTON,

Dear Sir: As I have not sufficient room on the monthly report to write all I want to, I will finish on this.

I feel so much better I can hardly tell you all about it. I do not feel tired or worn out any more when I get up in the mornings as I used to, and I can sleep soundly. I am not so nervous, my bowels are perfectly regular and I have not had a single emission for the last six weeks. My sexual organs are getting stronger every day, and if I get along as I have been doing, it won't take long before I am entirely well.

Your humble servant, ——— ———

Self-Abuse, Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

Case 59,100, Book 119.

DR. B. NEWTON,

Dear Sir: Never before in all my life have I felt so well as during the past month, which is the third month since I first began taking your medicines. I have gained some 11½ lbs. in flesh, my stomach does not trouble me any further, my appetite is good, my legs do not ache any more, and I am able to do a hard day's work without feeling any bad effects. I am certainly very much encouraged, and believe that another month's treatment will do the rest of the work and make me a new man.

I have no longer any desire to commit self-abuse, and have not had an emission at night or during the day for over a month, and had it not been for finding your little book on the road one day, I probably would have been in an insane asylum. You don't know how thankful I am that I was directed to you through your little book.

When you send the next medicine, please send it by mail in powder and pill form.

I have sent you a bottle of urine to-day as requested. Let me know how you find it. Yours truly, ——— ———

We will not tire the reader with the production of other letters in full, but furnish a few extracts for consideration.

Case 61,028, Book 123.

"I have now been under your treatment two months, and my condition is so improved I think another month's treatment will be sufficient to restore me to health."

Case 52,900, Book 100.

"I thought I would write to you to-day, and let you know how I am at the present time. I am completely cured. My face is as smooth as glass, the pimples having all disappeared, and have not had an emission in three months. I am a new man, thanks to you, and I could not feel better."

Case 33,117, Book 67.

"I have taken your medicines according to directions, and am happy to say I feel much better. The first week I took the medicine I had one involuntary discharge at night, but think I shall have no more, I feel so much better."

Case 40,282, Book 81.

"Enclosed you will find money order for another month's treatment, I feel well and all right, but think I had better keep up treatment for a while yet."

Case 62,003, Book 121.

"I send a bottle of urine for analysis. I am glad to say I am improving under your treatment. Have not had an emission for two months, and in other respects am enjoying the best of health."

Case 12,134, Book 25.

"I have now been under your treatment for the past three months, and no one but myself knows how much better I feel. My case was a desperate one, but think another month's medicine will bring me around all right. I am so very thankful for the good I have derived from your treatment."

Case 15,405, Book 31.

"I enclose you post office order for next month's treatment. I feel five hundred per cent. better than I did, and you have done me more good this last month than all the rest of the doctors combined."

Case 44,273, Book 89.

"It is with heartfelt thanks I seat myself to write you. I feel entirely well, and will never begrudge the money I have paid you. Every one I meet remarks my improved appearance, and wish to know who my doctor is."

Case 18,500, Book 37.

"Enclosed find remittance for another month's treatment, which will be the last, as I feel quite well. The last month's medicine seemed to hit the spot, and, if you think best, would like the same for the final month. Have not had an emission at night nor during the day for more than two months."

Case 4,196, Book 9

"I write to inform you that I am improving rapidly, having gained twelve pounds in three months. My cough has entirely disappeared, also palpitation of heart, and all other symptoms complained of when I consulted you. It is all due to your treatment and I am very thankful."

Case 13,291, Book 27.

"Many thanks for your kind inquiry regarding my health. I have not had any emissions of any kind since I discontinued your treatment and never felt better in my life, which is due to your advice and treatment."

Case 13,300, Book 27.

"Enclosed please find draft for the third months treatment. I am getting along splendidly, and am satisfied that your medicines will cure me. The syphilitic sores have entirely disappeared, and my hair is rapidly returning."

Case 2,552, Book 6.

"I have been under your treatment only six weeks, and now feel as sound and healthy as anybody."

Case 62,405, Book 125.

"Replying to your recent favor, I beg to state, thanks to your treatment, that I am feeling in perfect health. I stopped taking medicine nearly eight months ago and have had no losses since, and my sexual organs are as strong as ever."

Case 14,366, Book 29.

"I feel strong and well. The varicoccle has not returned and my testicles are firm and large. I am not the same man you saw a year ago. I have grown so stout I scarcely believe you would know me."

Case 27,000, Book 54.

"Enclosed find order for next month's medicine. If I improve as rapidly during the coming months as I have during the past I will not need any more medicine."

Case 51,100, Book 103.

"The medicines have done me a great deal of good, as I feel much better in every respect."

Case 16,341, Book 33.

"I am perfectly cured, and thank you ever so much. I will recommend you everywhere."

Case 18,542, Book 38.

"Your medicines have acted like a charm, as I have not had an emission for over three months. My erections are strong and natural. My heart beats regularly and I have no more headaches. In fact, I feel perfectly well, and wish you would write me if I can get married next month."

Case 1,034, Book 39.

"I am very thankful to you for having restored me to health so speedily, and will recommend all my friends to consult you."

Case 19,427, Book 39.

"I feel much better since taking your medicine. I have had but one emission in six weeks. The dyspepsia has not troubled me for nearly a month, and my appetite is very good, and can eat everything without causing distress. I sleep well and have no more desire to masturbate. I am now confident of your ability to cure me."

Case 46,111, Book 93.

"Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the result obtained from your treatment of my case. Your letters have afforded me great consolation, and I consider that you have saved my life."

Case 50,898, Book 102.

"I have been taking your medicines but three weeks and have gained four pounds in weight. All my symptoms are much less troublesome, and if I keep on gaining as I have it cannot possibly take three months to cure me, as you estimated it would. My cousin, whom you cured of syphilis about two years ago, died last week from typhoid fever."

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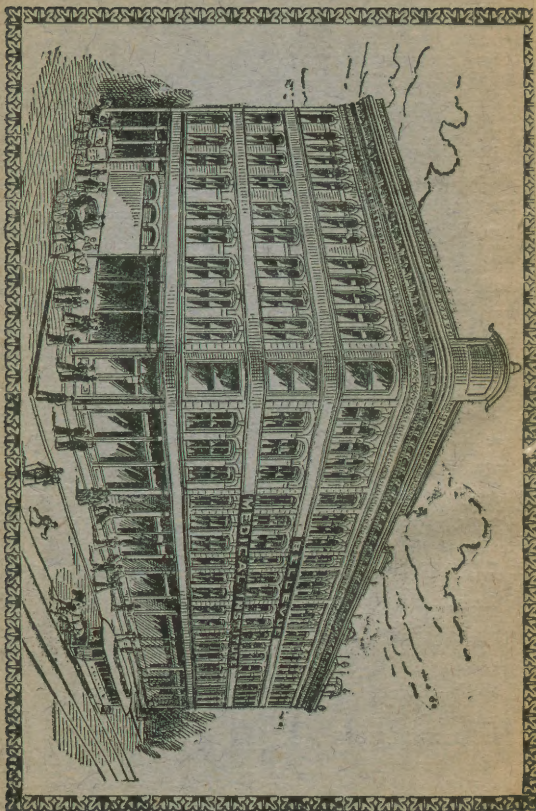
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